The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 759. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 24.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

Battle Near Winchester.

The Fall of Col. Murray, Captain Gallagher and Lieut. Reem.

The Fourth Virginia Regiment Decimated—An Irish Battalion Refuses to Fire on us—Instances of Personal Daring.

Saturday's Skirmish.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—On Saturday the rebels advanced upon Winchester, under Generals Jackson, Longstreet and Smith, and drove in our pickets with their cavalry. They approached within three miles of the town, and, bringing up a battery of artillery, commenced playing on our troops.

General Shields ordered Robinson's Ohio battery to return the fire, and while he was directing the operations, the splinter of a rebel shell struck him in the left arm, and disabled it instantly. One man and horse killed, belonging to the battery, were the only casualties besides this, on our side that day. The rebel loss is supposed to be twelve men. A few of our pickets were captured.

At night both armies drew up in front of each other, and awaited morning to renew the contest. The rebel force was seven thousand infantry, twenty-eight peices of artillery, and twelve hundred cavalry.

The Sunday Battle.

On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the rebels received reinforcements, under Gen. Garnett, amounting to five thousand more. The Union forces did not exceed ten thousand men, and, with the exception of about five hundred, were of Gen. Shield's division exclusively. At half past ten the enemy made a feint on our left, commanded by Acting Brigadier General Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. General Kimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. There the enemy was strongly posted in woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force engaged consisted of four batteries of 24 pieces in all. The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than three or four hundred yards, and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our right now debouched from the woods, and attempted to capture Doan's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet.

Col. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed.—Twice our men reeled under the storm; but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter and loud cheering, capturing two of their guns and four caissons.

Our Loss.

Our loss in these struggles was heavy. Out of 300 men engaged of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, twenty-six were killed and eighty-three wounded. Colonel Murray fell leading this gallant corps forward, and many other dashing officers were killed or wounded. The Fifth and Eighth Ohio shared the glory and the losses with the Eighty-fourth, and the Third Virginia Regiment also suffered. Lieut. Colonel Troburn, commanding this corps, was severely wounded leading it forward to the last charge. Capt. P. Gallagher and Lieut. Chas. Reem, of the 84th, fell.

Loss of the Enemy.

The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground now in profusion, and their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side, the Fourth and Fifth Virginia Regiments suffered the most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attem[illegible] right wing failed, and, to[illegible] *the Irish battalion of*[illegible] *when brought for*[illegible] *upon the I*[illegible] *l a rebel*[illegible] *gal-lant*[illegible] *om-pell them to fire upon the Union army.—Forty corpses of the hundred and fifty afterwards strewed the field.*

Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of seven hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and thirty-six taken prisoners. Besides these about fifteen hundred muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed one hundred killed and three hundred wounded.

The roar of musketry and cannon was incessant for several hours, and particularly between two and six o'clock P. M.—The rebels withdrew under cover of night in some confusion, and retreated about four miles towards Strasburg.

On Monday General Banks, at the head of a large force, pursued them, and at last accounts they are at Strasburg, losing everything in their flight.

Additional Incidents.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—The details of the fight on Sunday record more deeds of personal heroism and daring than any battle in history.

Captain Shriber, Aid and Inspector of Gen. Shields' division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of Stone Edge, in company with two orderlies, was captured by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers killing the two orderlies.

Captain Shriber charged on them, running one through to the hilt of the sword, and receiving a ball through his cap; but he escaped unhurt.

Captain Perkins, the chief of General Banks' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor.

The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, including the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and Thirty-second Virginia Regiments, and one provisional and one Irish regiment. They had the assistance of Ashby's cavalry and two eight-gun batteries, and one six-gun battery, and one four-gun battery, making twenty six guns, among which were some of the captured Bull Run pieces.

The four color-bearers of the Fifth Ohio were successively killed, when Captain Witcomb seized the colors, and prepared, sword in hand, to defend them. He fell with a shot through the head.

A youthful rebel fell, receiving two wounds in the breast. When he was approached by one of our officers, he inquired if the officer knew Gen. Banks. He received an affirmative reply. "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance," said the boy, "for I have three brothers in the Federal service, and want them to know that I die true to the Union."

General Shields' arm was badly shattered, and, owing to the imperfect setting it first received, he must undergo the painful operation of having it reset.

This morning many of the bodies of both rebel and Union soldiers remained on the field, but they have since been interred.

Many of the wounded have died since being brought to this city.

The ladies of this town are busy furnishing the wounded with comforts.

The ladies connected with the theatre, which is now occupied as a hospital, are also assiduous in their attendance to the sufferers.

The latest reports to-night represents all quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John C. Washington were in Monday's fight, and both were wounded, while one was taken prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac Road. Tickets can be purchased of the Baltimore Company.

Further Particulars.

Our Loss 150 *Killed and* 300 *wounded—The Rebels Loss* 500 *Killed and* 1,000 *to* 1,500 *Wounded.*

WINCHESTER, March 27, P. M.—We expect to obtain a list of the killed and wounded on both sides to-night.

Captain A. H. Brown, of the Fourth Ohio, has been appointed deputy provost marshal.

A committee of citizens, in connection with the mayor and provost marshal, have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle-field, and one hundred and twenty-three on the roadside between here and Strasburg.

Two hundred and thirty-five prisoners have been sent to Baltimore. Others are on the way here.

A newspaper from Strasburg states that Gen. Johnson was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but subsequently sent him word that he could not join him till Monday night. Their combined forces would have amounted to from 25,000 to 30,000. The rebels were endeavoring to keep Gen. Banks from moving to another point, but Jackson, being falsely informed that our troops had nearly all left Winchester, hazarded his fatal advance alone.

Thousands of persons are visiting the battle-ground, and bringing off memen-toes of the terrible fight. Our pickets are six miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson was not in sight. All the fences, trees and ground along the route show the terrible effect of our artillery on the retreating enemy.

Gen. Shields' arm has been reset. His condition is now comfortable, and he will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Shields.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shields, to Senator Rice, dated Winchester, to-day, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

"On the morning of the 23d, my command, 7,000 to 8000 strong, was attacked near this place by Jackson, with eleven regiments of infantry and the Irish battalion, about one thousand five hundred cavalry and twenty-eight pieces of artillery. After a severe fight, the enemy was put in complete rout, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons and a large number of small arms, besides about three hundred prisoners. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and three hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is five hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to Gen. Shield's to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 186[illegible]

BRIG.-GEN. SHIELDS: Your two dispatches, relating to the brilliant [illegible]ment of the forces under your command, have been received.

While rejoicing at the success of your troops, deep commiseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion.

Your wounds as well as your success prove that Lander's brave division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed the rebels will be rounted and pursued.

To you, and to the officers and soldiers under your command, the department returns its thanks.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

PARTICULARS OF CURTIS'S VICTORY OVER PRICE AND McCULLOCH.

A correspondent of the *World* gives a graphic account of the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, from which we copy the following passages:

THE REBELS BEGIN THE ATTACK.

The enemy made his appearance with about 4000 cavalry, at about 10 in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville, and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. Seigel had with him near 1000 men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. Seigel's example at Carthage had taught him how to bear himself under such desperate circumstances, and he ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The teams were then put upon good pace, and the enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen on the flanks and infantry in the rear awaited their approach until within about 200 yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of Minnie balls into their ranks which had the effect of throwing them into temporary confusion. In a few minutes the leaders, by dint of much shouting and gesticulation, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to close quarters. The same volley, succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, hooting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy capture. The enemy's cavalry closed all around the little band, notwithstanding horses and riders were falling thick and fast before our steady fire. Gen. Seigel rode undismayed along the whole line, inspiriting his men. Some of the cavalry on the flank had succeeded in getting across the road, so as to cut the train in two, and it was here that the enemy set up a shout of triumph.

THE REPULSE.

It was short-lived. In a few minutes more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off, broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that, at this point, one of our teams, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it, was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen re-forming to renew the attack. The column was yet 7 miles from the encampment. A despatch had been sent forward to Gen. Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about 2 o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on to the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their miscellaneous guns, and then brandishing their huge knives which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. The dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savages who clamored for his life, and hewed his way through a line of them to rejoin his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time, and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the most frantic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance, which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up, which was re-echoed by the troops from the camp. A third and last attempt was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew about half-past three.

PEA RIDGE.

Thursday night passed in a state of suspense. The houses in the valley had been appropriated as hospitals, and a strong force posted on the hill on the south bank of the creek under Col. Carr, with Gen. Seigel occupying the ridge on the north side, while Col. Davis occupied the centre, near the crossing. The enemy, it was supposed, would naturally make the attack from the Fayetteville road, and the baggage trains and hospitals had been placed to the rear of the lines. During the night, the manifestations showed conclusively that he was approaching in great strength by the road leading from Bentonville to Keetsville, thus getting to our flank and rear. This road lies, after crossing Sugar Creek, over a high table land, called Pea Ridge by the inhabitants from an early tradition, now exploded, that nothing but peas would grow on it. It extends from the stage road westwardly some 8 miles along the right bank of Sugar creek.

The ridge is covered with a growth of stunted oaks, with a sprinkling of large growth, called here post-oaks. Three or four farms are located upon the ridge, two miles west of the road, to which the name of Leetown has been given. It was near these farms that the principal part of the fighting took place.

CHANGE OF POSITION—THE FIGHT RESUMED.

The evidences were very clear in the morning that a strong force had been posted on the Fayetteville road, thus standing directly between us and our next line at Cassville, completely cutting off our communication with the outer world. The line of battle was changed. Col. Carr was sent back along the Fayetteville road two miles, with his right resting on Cross Timber Hollows, at the Head of Beaver Creek, a tributary of big Sugar Creek, immediately facing the rebel batteries situated on this side of Elkhorn tavern. General Davis, with the central division, was posted on the top of Pea Ridge, leaving Seigel to cover the camp, with his left wing resting on Sugar Creek. In this position things stood when the rebels opened the fight with artillery on the extreme right from a very advantageous position at the distance of a mile.

Our batteries soon replied; the rebels fired a few solid shot, then a shell, and then solid shot again. The fight raged quite lively in front of Col. Carr's position from 10 until 11 o'clock, when another battery was ordered up to the support of Col. Carr, who seemed to be hotly pressed, from the amount of firing which took place in his direction. The left, as yet, had not been menaced.

Our cavalry penetrated along the main ridge beyond the road by which the enemy had come, and were on the point of seizing some of the enemy's wagons, when a brigade of rebel cavalry and infantry attacked them. Then followed one of the most sanguinary contests that has ever been seen between cavalry. Most of the fighting was done at close quarters. Pistols and carbines having been exhausted, our sabres were brought into requisition. The rattle of steel against steel, our sabres against their muskets and cutlasses, was terrible. Nothing like it has been heard before. The rebels were Texan rangers, and fought like demons. The slaughter was awful, our Missouri cavalry cleaving right and left, leaving in front of their horses winrows of dead and wounded. The enemy fell back in dismay, and our forces pursued them along the road for about a mile, when they opened a battery upon the mass of friend and foe, ploughing through them with solid shot and shell. Col. Osterhaus had succeeded in his attempt and retired, bringing off his dead and wounded in safety.

DEATH OF M'CULLOCH.

Meantime the fight was raging furiously in the extreme right on both sides on the Fayetteville road. The 1st and 2d Iowa batteries, planted on an eminence overlooking the declivity in the road, were kept busy plying shrapnel and canister into the ranks of the enemy, who appeared in immense numbers on all sides, as if to surround the right of our line, and thus completely environ us. In order to defeat our object, a severe struggle took place for the occupancy of a rising knoll on the east side of the road. The enemy gained upon us, and it was not until our men were half stricken down that they yielded the point. Word had been passed back to Gen. Curtis that the enemy was pressing hardly on the right flank, and that our forces were sent back. A section of one of our batteries had been left on the hill, and the enemy were now turning it upon us. Col. Carr, fearing that no reinforcements would arrive, collected his strength, and mustered his entire force for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre, and a cheer from the advancing division of Gen. Davis, favored the effort, and our troops marched up to the battery amid a storm of shot from their own guns, and after a desperate hand to hand struggle, drove enemy from the ravine in hopeless confusion. Col. Carr received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

The great leader of the rebels, the ubiquitous Ben McCulloch, was among the slain. He who had contemptuously spoken of the southerners as the "natural masters" of Northern men, lay a victim to his presumption, his life fast ebbing by the hands of those whom he styled a nation of "craven hearted cowards." The loss on both sides in this conflict was severe. Our loss in killed and wounded could not have been less than 300; that of the enemy must have been double.

DEVOTION OF AN ARTILLERYMAN.

One of the most signal instances of superhuman bravery is connected with the loss of these guns. One of the cannoneers, who has long been noted for his wonderful pluck, remained at his post to the last. Placing himself in front of the piece, he disdained to save himself, but with navy revolver, stood calmly awaiting the hooting crowd of rebels. He emptied every barrel of his pistol, and then, with his short sword, defended his piece until he was struck down by the blows of the rebels. His body was afterward found near the piece, pierced with 17 balls, and his head cloven open with a tomahawk.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

Before six o'clock on Saturday morning, the fight commenced by a salute from our batteries on the extreme right. Gen. Asboth, with a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry, had been sent to the support of Col. Carr, while Gen. Seigel was moving up to a fresh position on the ridge near Leetown. The enemy was unprepared for so sudden and vigorous an assault, and fled after a short and spiritless resistance. Gen. Price, it appears, commanded, and was unable to make his troops stand the fire of the valorous Seigel. They ran, leaving 4 pieces of artillery behind them, and a fifth was afterwards taken in pursuit. The enemy was, therefore, being turned by the left flank, Gen. Seigel pushing boldly after him. An hour or more was spent in contesting the possession of a spot on Mr. Cox's farm, when the enemy fell back to the hollow. A pause ensued, when the right, under Gen. Davis, moved along, and after a sharp fight of half an hour, in which the rebel Gen. McIntosh was killed, the enemy beat a retreat to Cross Timber Hollow. The whole line then was ordered forward. The rebels attempted to make a stand on the next hill, but our artillery played upon them with disastrous effect.

The enemy on the road near the tavern refused to be moved. Gen. Asboth, with a large column of cavalry, was sent round to outflank them, when another desperate conflict ensued between our cavalry and the Texas and Louisiana troops. The Indians also took part in it, but beyond their shrieks and yells, their influence was not felt. Gen. Asboth received a wound on the arm while at the head of his men. The batteries of the enemy fired chains, spikes, pieces of bar iron and solid shot. It was evident that his canister and shells were exhausted. And now our batteries on the right were ordered to the front. Taking a position within 500 yards, they poured in an incessant shower of grape, canister and shell for twenty minutes. A general bayonet charge was then ordered, and our whole line rushed down the valley and ascended the opposite hill. A cheer went up from our men as they delivered volley after volley into the enemy's ranks. The enemy cheered also, and it was evident that they were twice our number from the noise they made.

THE ENEMY'S RIGHT CENTRE BROKEN—THE PANIC.

Gen. Seigel was carrying everything before him on the left. It was clear that the foe was running, and our men, catching the inspiration of the moment, rushed on in pursuit, and before 1 o'clock the rout was complete. To the westward of Pea Ridge there was a wide strip of timber, which had been blown down by a tremendous hurricane the previous summer.—Across this swarth of uprooted trees, which were larger and denser in the low lands, the enemy's cavalry and artillery attempted to retreat, and were mercilessly pelted with shell. Their panic was overwhelming and their defeat decided. They had risked everything in the attempt to destroy us, and lost everything in the failure. Muskets, clothing and shot guns were strewn along the woods. Horses roamed about in droves. The cries of the cavalrymen and the yells of the Indians, with the groans of wounded, surpassed all description. Caissons overturned, wagons broken down, and horses dying and dead, strewed the whole road. Thirteen cannon, 6 and 12-pounders, were taken in all, besides thousands of shot guns and loads of provisions.

THE DEFEAT TOTAL—CAPTURES.

Gen. Price, with a detachment of his army, had, in his attempt to make a stand on the Keetsville road, caught the contagion of his fleeing comrades, and betook himself to the northward, Col. Carr and Gen. Asboth keeping closely after him. Gen. Price was wounded in the hand, but escaped, and when last heard from had taken an easterly direction from Keetsville. This will lead him to White river, and it is expected he will make for the wild country intervening between that country and Clarksville.

Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, with a large portion of Price's army and the Louisiana troops, succeeded in gaining the Pineville road, and are understood to be making their way to the mountains south of here. A large force of cavalry has been sent after him.

General Seigel's Address to his Soldiers.

Immediately after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Gen. Seigel issued a stirring address to his command, composed of the First and Second Divisions of Gen. Curtis' army, extracts from which will be found below. Gen. Seigel says:

The last days were hard, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate, and greedy enemy—by the Missouri and Arkansas mountaineer, the Texan Ranger, the finest regiment of Lousiana troops, and even the savage Indian, almost without food, sleep, or camp fires—you remained firm and unabashed, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants or brake through the iron circle by which the enemy thought to crush or capture us all, and plant the rebellious flag on the rocky summit of Pea Ridge.

You have defeated all their schemes.—When at McKissick's farm, west of Bentonville, you extricated yourselves from their grasp by a night march, and secured a train of two hundred wagons before the enemy became aware of the direction you had taken. Instead of being cut off, weakened and driven to the necessity of giving battle was the most unfavorable circumstances, you have joined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek, and thereby saved yourselves and the whole army from being separated and beaten in detail.

On the retreat from Bentonville to Sugar Creek, a distance of ten miles, you cut your way through an enemy at least five times stronger than yourselves. The activity, self-possession, and courage of the little band of six hundred will ever be memorable in the history of this war.

* * * * * * *

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, when you left McKissick's farm, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, when you arrived from Keetsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, took not only a battery and a flag from the enemy, but more than a hundred and fifty prisoners—among them acting Brigadier Gen. Herbert, the commander of the Louisiana forces, and his major; Col. Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Arkansas; Col. Stone, adjutant general of Price's forces, and Lieut. Col. John H. Price, whose life was twice spared, and who has now for a second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust, or haughty. Let us not forget that *alone* we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the Third and Fourth diuisions, and always remember that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out and push the work through—not by mere words and clamor, but by good marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict discipline and effective battles.

New Railroad Schedule.

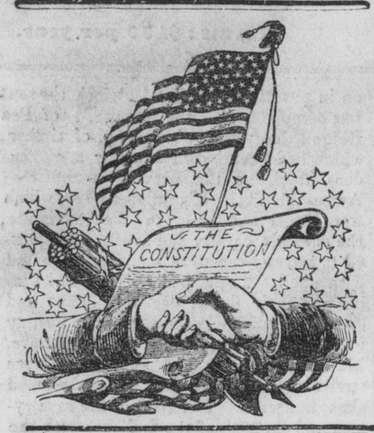
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 7.

Of the Legislature of 1861, which passed the bill to release the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *from the payment of the tonnage tax*, also *giving it seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, but one member, outside of Philadelphia, was re-elected. Almost every man of them went down before the popular indignation of the people whose rights he had been induced or *bribed* to vote away. This is the uncontradicted and simple fact. The people declared in tones that could not be mistaken, that the releasing of a RICH CORPORATION from the payment of a tax which it was in JUSTICE and HONOR bound to pay, was an outrageous wrong upon them; that the giving away, without the least equivalent, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of their money, was nothing more nor less than ROBBERY. That was their verdict: Was it right?

Although popular opinion is sometimes wrong, and occasionally visits with punishment those who have not merited it, yet in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, it is right. That it was right in this case, we think no one who has read the proceedings of the Lower House of this year of the Legislature on the bill for the REPEAL of the act passed at the previous session, can for one moment doubt.

This BILL was presented by Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington county, and was pretty thoroughly discussed. A committee of investigation had been appointed to take testimony, and report whether any undue or corrupt influences had been made use of by the Pennsylvania Railroad to secure the passage of the bill to release them from the payment of the tax. This committee had not yet formally reported to the House. Yet it had examined a number of witnesses, and taken a great deal of testimony, showing, beyond all doubt, that the *most extensive and unparalleled corruption and bribery had been made use of to induce members to vote for the bill*; that in some cases they had been BOUGHT UP LIKE BEEF IN THE SHAMBLES, at so much per head. This testimony was, of course, well known to the House.

In the debate on Mr. Hopkins' bill, any man, whether in favor of, or opposed to it, whose speech we have read, either tacitly or expressly admitted that the bill releasing the tax was A FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.

The main argument made use of by the friends of the Railroad, against striking the infamous law from the Statute book, was that it was *a contract* which could not be avoided under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, except by the consent of both parties to it.

Of course the Railroad Company would not consent to surrender up its ill-gotten *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, which it had filched from the pockets of the people, neither would it consent *to pay its share of taxes*, now that it had gotten rid of payment.

Notwithstanding, however, the Lower House passed the bill to repeal the law enacted by their corrupt predecessors by a vote of 70 to 26.

This bill now goes before the Senate, and if it passes that body, and receives the signature of the Governor, becomes a law. Whether it will pass the Senate, is somewhat doubtful. Many of the members of that body voted for the original bill, and, as they hold their seats for three years, the People have not yet had an opportunity to purify it by electing honest men.

Mr. HALL was very active in his opposition to the passage of the bill through the House, and now, in conjunction with *six of the men who demanded each twenty thousand dollars, but finally compromised on something over half that sum, from the Railroad Company* for their votes a year ago, has concocted a plan to smother it, so that no vote can be reached this session, which plan and sketch of Mr. HALL's maneuvers we will speak of again.

How we are Skeered.

A week or two since, we gave vent to the idea that *some one* had obtained, in this place, $100 as the last raise on his price in 1858. The local editors of the *Tribune* seem to think we meant them, and therefore come out in as silly an article on the subject as we have read lately. They intimate that they were once in our confidence, if they aint now, and that they thereby secured great secrets which they can tell. Now, boys, we give you the full license to tell all the truth you know about us, and if you do not do so, the public will be down on you as badly as they were when JOLLY first exposed you. We acknowledge that we know nothing good or bad about the local editors other than common report—the hint we gave was suggested to us by a friend, after reading the "cash down" articles in the *Tribune*. We never heard of it before, to our knowledge. It now seems that others knew all about it. Come, now, Ephraim, here is a chance for you to spread yourself. Tell us all you know.

We refer the leading editors of the *Tribune* to No. 7, for our reply to them.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of Congress on our fourth page. The tax bill being up, Mr. BLAIR, our member of Congress, nobly stood up for the rights of the poor man.

FOR ISLAND NO. 10.—On Tuesday of this week, a body of Marines, numbering some 250, passed through Altoona, destined for gunboat service in the west.—They were all sea-faring characters, and looked as if they were able to teach the rebels the road to reason.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1862.

The Senate Spent the morning on local bills of no importance to your readers, and then adjourned until Monday.

In the House attention was called to a Legislative snake, incorporated in a local bill from Philadelphia, changing the officer who is collecting the mercantile tax of that city. Nobody acknowledged the paternity of this snake, and hence its head was unceremoniously cut off in the House in the shape of a repeal. What the Senate will do I am not advised.

The Senate Congressional apportionment bill was read by the House, and made the special order for next Wednesday afternoon. It is now evident that a fierce contest will take place next week on that subject. I still adhere to my opinion that substantially the Senate bill will pass the House. Unless this is the case Pennsylvania will have to go without the member allowed in the late bill by Congress.

The House had up for a short time the bill to repeal the Sunbury & Erie act of 1861. Quite an effort was made to fix a day beyond the time named for adjournment, in order to defeat the proposed repeal. I do not suppose that many of the members anticipate anything to come out of this bill. They were not at this time disposed to indefinitely postpone to please its friends.—The vote on postponing was 43 to 35, which shows that the Sunbury & Erie is stronger than the repeal of the tonnage tax.

The bill for the resumption of specie payments by the banks was not reached to-day in the House. The Bank Committee did not seem to have fully made up their minds exactly to what they want.—There is some difference in the Committee itself about the features of the bill, and that generally causes mischief. The members of the Committee are always posted into the best way of killing a bill.

I cannot believe that the majority of the House really intended to adjourn without authorizing the banks to make their dividend in May next. Several of the Democratic members, and three or four of the Republicans seem to think *skinning* banks a most amusing employment. By next week, I fancy they will see that it is no child's play, and change their course.

The House has also just adjourned till Monday next. FORT PITT.

☞ Gen. Stone is to be tried by a Court Martial as soon as officers of rank can be spared from active service.

The Naval Appropriation bill was yesterday passed by the Senate. A conditional grant to the Stevens Battery is contained in the bill, which also has an appropriation of $13,000,000 to purchase gunboats with.

A DEVELOPMENT.

The Relation of Master and Slave Sustained in Ohio--The Rebel Prisoners.

A curious development has just been made in Ohio. A Select Committee of the State Legislature was recently appointed to visit and report upon the condition of the rebel prisoners from Fort Donelson, now confined at Camp Chase, and in their report they say:

"Your committee found seventy-four negroes in the prisons—mostly taken at Fort Donelson. Of these, from what they could learn, a few were free when taken—having been hired by the officers as cooks and servants. The remainder, perhaps fifty in number, were slaves in attendance upon their masters, and while so employed, were taken along with their masters. None of them were in arms—all of them having been retained for menial service merely. Since their capture they have traveled with their masters, attending and serving them as before. On their arrival at Columbus they took charge of and carried the baggage of their former masters from the depot to Camp Chase—the men having no servants being compelled to carry their own, as our men do on similar occasions. Arrived at the camp, the privates were, as far as possible, separated from the officers, and for obvious reasons, placed in different prisons. But the negroes were placed in the same prisons with the officers who were their former masters. Why? unless that they might continue to attend and serve their former masters? And they have ever since done so—cooking, washing, waiting upon and serving them just as before their capture—*the relation of master and slave being as rigorously maintained by the master, and as fully recognized by the negroes and the other inmates of the prison as it ever was in the State of Tennessee.*

"But why were these slaves taken at all? They were not, and had not been, in arms against the government. Their presence at Fort Donelson was not even voluntary. *Why are they retained in prison?* They have done no wrong—they deserve no punishment. Is it to furnish rebel officers with servants? and was it for this they were transported at the expense of the government, and are now subsisted at her cost? Is our constitutional provision thus to be made a nullity, and slavery practically established in Ohio? and this under the protection and at the expense of the Federal Government?

Moreover, the committee report as follows on another point:

"As to rebel officers released on parole, your committee could not get much definite information, other than that, with a few exceptions, these paroles were granted by order of Gen. Halleck. That the clemency so shown was mistaken, the following facts as to the conduct of these officers while in Columbus, will show: They came wearing their side-arms, stopped at the principal hotels, registered their names as 'Colonel,' 'Major,' or 'Captain,' with the significant letters 'C. S. A.' added; appearing from day to day in rebel uniforms (some of them gaudy, all of them noticeable) in the offices and parlors, and at the public tables of these hotels, and in the streets and drives of the city; frequenting the theatre and other places of public amusement, and visiting the Senate and House chambers, where, with marked consideration, *they have been invited to privileged seats within the bar*; at all these places, and on all these occasions, giving expression to sentiments of continued adherence to the rebel cause, and of utter hostility to the government and people of the United States.

"While prominent officers are thus enjoying the freedom of the city, and luxuries of hotel life, hundreds of poor and iguorant privates, some of them impressed and all of them deceived into the rebel service—penitent for the wrongs they have done—ready, willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance—are kept confined in the prisons at Camp Chase."

It is not surprising, in view of these facts, to find the following paragraph in the legislative correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated at Columbus, March 25:

"The discussion in the House yesterday afternoon on Mr. Myers' resolution asking the President and Secretary of War to put a stop to it, brought out the opinions of various leading members. The two democratic representatives of this county *openly espoused the cause of the rebels.*"

Politics.

Politics and the war are inconsistent. Every right-minded, patriotic citizen knows this; yet, we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that the demagogues of the so-called Democratic party are drawing the reins of party so tight—applying the party lash so lustily—that many of their deluded followers, who are really well meaning men, and would be patriots, if they were not party slaves, are being whipped into the party traces, and are as fawning and sycophantic as the veriest slave in South Carolina. They know that the Democratic party, as it was ruled, failed in its duty under Buchanan's administration, and brought on the war. They know that that party had no hope of success in the battle for power, but from support from the south; and they have no hope of it now but from the same source; and for the sake of party, and to secure southern support they sacrifice their manhood. Spaniel-like, they crouch to and "lick the hand that smites them!"

We are led to these remarks from the evidence of activity we see around us in the ranks of the Democracy, and we desire to draw public attention to the fact, and and open the eyes of the people. The Democracy—the old rotten, decayed, *odorous* repudiated Democracy is struggling for resuscitation. With its resuscitation comes misrule, bad government, degradation and slavery. Are the people prepared for these? Are the people willing that the country shall go back to the slough of corruption and filth and degredation from which it has just emerged? We think not. And although we condemn the agitation of politics now, as unpatriotic and really execrable, we cannot but warn the people of the designs of the unscrupulous partizans who would sell the country to Jeff. Davis, if thereby they could be restored to the offices from which they have been hurled by an indignant people. Forewarned, forearmed!—*Har. Tel*

A Great Battle in the West.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday says:

By telegraph via Cairo we have, from our correspondent at Savannah, on the Tennessee river, news from Gen. Grant's army, up to Wednesday evening. The hosts were being marshaled on both sides by a grand battle. The Louisville *Journal*, has a letter from an educated military man—a Northern man—at Nashville, which states that there will be a rebel force in the new line, extending from Decatur, Ala., to Island No. 10. of two hundred thousand men. Evens, of Georgia, he says has arrived from Manassas, with the flower of the army which fought us last July.—

From all the indications, the impending battle will be far the most important of any that has yet been fought in this war.

No doubt if such a battle is to be fought it will be a Waterloo fight—a final quietus of rebellion in the whole Mississippi Valley. But from all testimony which we have deemed most trustworthy, the rebel forces that can be concentrated along the line indicated, will not be found to reach one-half the number stated by the correspondent of the Louisville Journal,—and other correspondents are strongly inclined to doubt whether their reported determination to make a stand at Corinth has any foundation to rest upon, except mere rumors. The situation is thus considered by a writer in the Chicago *Tribune:*

The next great battle will be at Corinth, Miss., which shall decide, if not the issue of the war, at least the fate of the Mississippi Valley. Corinth is in the extreme northeastern corner of Mississippi, at the Junction of the Mobile & Ohio with the Memphis & Charleston railroads. It is about twenty miles distance from Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, where Gen. Grant's army is centered.—

Beauregard commands the rebel army, said to be 60,000 or 70,000 strong. Already the pickets of the two armies are within hailing distance of each other.—

Gen. Grant has a large force—the heroes of Donelson—and the *esprit du corps* is said to be admirable. Three divisions of Gen. Buell's army—Nelson's Thomas's and McCook's—have probably joined him by this time, as they had at last accounts made half the distance by march from Nashville. When the battle is given therefore, there will be no great disparity in numbers. We have on our side such names as Grant, Smith, McClernand, Sherman, Thomas, McCook, Nelson, Lew. Wallace, and Hurlbut; while the rebels have Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, ect.—

A victory at Corinth gives us Memphis (80 miles distant) for all the fighting men of Memphis have come here to make the last determined effort. Memphis in our hands, Island No. 10, therefore, by this movement on Memphis, leaving the brave Commodore Foote to hoist the flag and bring away the prisoners

From Winchester.

Reappearance of Colonel Ashby.

The Unionists making their Appearance from the Mountains.

Gen. Shield's Wound.

WINCHESTER, March 28.—Yesterday, Ashby, with 4 guns, appeared near Strasburg, and threw several shells into our camp, killing one man.

His position was such as prevented his being cut off. Our guns drove him off.

Gen. Banks reconnoitered all the positions within miles of our camp, returning after dark.

Jackson is believed to be very quiet below Edinburg.

Most of the population of Strasburg have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still. The agent of the Manassas railroad and the station master have been hidden in the mountains in order to avoid Jackson. They have now returned, and are giving invaluable aid to Banks. Many of the inhabitants have been for weeks residing in the mountains and caves.

All is quiet in this vicinity to-day.

The following dispatch from General Shields was received in New York, on Thursday, by Judge Daly:

WINCHESTER, March 27.—My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days, at the head of my command. JAMES SHIELDS.

WINCHESTER, March 28.—The following is a full account of the killed and wounded in Sunday's battle:

Eighty-Fourth Penn'a.—Surgeon's Return.—Killed, Col. Wm. G Murray, Capt. Patrick Gallagher, Second Lieut. Charles Reem, Privates Paul Lang, Job Miller, John Gilmore, A. B. Weight, James Myers, Leo Keech, Wm. Fowler, John Kelley, Jermiah Gates, Thos. Hancuff, Simon Keescher, Joseph McClaren, Jacob Wainwright, James Graham, D. G. Smith.—Wounded, Privates Wm. A Davis, mortally, Thos. Ravenhill, D. McLain, Peter Miller, Samuel Burk, A. Frank, slightly; First Lieut. Samuel Bryson, Corporals P. Lines, John Shadden, Alfred Grane, Chas. Parker, F. S. Simmons, Mack Saxton, Alex. Warn, slightly; Privates Reuben Kelliam, James Kurtz, Torrence Kinney, Isaac Joneson, A. Hertzler, Jacob Spidle, John Jennings, First Lieut. M. B. Morrow, slightly; Sergeant Henry Funk, seriously; Corporals Jas. M. Price, Chas. Murray, J. C. Fowler, slightly; Privates C. B. Bowers, Wm. Prosser, J. C. Teeter; J. S. Wheeler, G. Holcomb, slightly; Sergeant Phillip Smith, slightly; Corporal Emanuel Brubaker, seriously; Alex. Taylor, James Gallagher, slightly; Privates P. P. Hawkin, Thos. Gorman, slightly; Corporal Shoemaker, slightly; Privates J. Folberts, seriously; Daniel Butler, Sergeant Sanford Johnson, Wm. Estead, slightly; Sergeant Franklin Houston, Privates Henry Shickler, slightly; Wm. Cassidy, mortally; Christopher Smith, seriously; John Lugree.

The whole loss on the Union side foots up 114 killed, 441 wounded, and 24 missing.

WINCHESTER, March 29—Secretary Seward and friends, arrived here at nine o'clock last night, and were escorted to Gen. Shields' quarters, by the 10th Pennsylvania, 66th Ohio, and a troop of cavalry with a band. General Shields, Assistant Adjutant General Armstrong and Colonel Clark of General Banks' staff, visited the late battle field. Secretary Seward and friends, left on the cars at eleven o'clock, a. m.

All is quiet here.

Sefton's theatre opens to-day. On Monday night a full benefit is to be given for the wounded soldiers, who stand in great need of assistance. This is an example worthy of being followed by others.

The body of Sergeant Major Jos. D. Webb, of the 7th Ohio, who died last night, will be retained till the arrival of its friends.

Lieutenant Williams, of the 29th Ohio, one of Col. Tyler's staff, killed on the battle-field, was buried yesterday.

Four prisoners were brought in to-day. They were taken at their homes, their terms since have expired.

Officers in charge speak in high terms of the attentions of Dr. Miller, resident Physician, to our wounded.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad speak confidently of through connection to Cumberland by Sunday.

Gen. Shield's is comfortable, and improving. There is nothing important from Strasburg to-day.

The lists of the killed and wounded come in slowly. The hospitals will be completed by Monday. The bulk of the casualties as sent is believed to be nearly correct.

The following official report of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment has just been received: Killed in action, 8; wounded commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers and privates, 43.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Merrimac Daily Expected to Attack the Monitor.

RUMORS OF FEDERAL VICTORIES.

GREAT PANIC AMONG THE REBEL ARMY--THE NEWSPAPERS KEPT FROM THEM—LATER FROM SHIP ISLAND—SAILING OF COM. PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.

Three deserters arrived in a boat to-day from the south side of James river, belonging to a North Carolina regiment. They report that the Merrimac has been daily expected to come out and attack the Monitor for the past three days.

The rebel gunboat Jamestown made a reconnoissance to-day, coming down some distance below Craney Island.

The deserters represent a great panic among the rank and file on account of the rumors of Union victories.

The papers are carefully kept from them, and they have been imposed upon so often with false statements of rebel victories that they are much dissatisfied. They say that during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke Island, it was believed if a demand had been made on Gen. Huger, he would have capitulated.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day to take up the commander of the French steamer Catinet. The flag brought neither news or papers back, though a bundle of letters from the Union prisoners at Richmond, was received and also despatches from Gen. Huger to General Wool.

The steamer Constitution arrived from Ship Island last night. She sailed from there on the 15th inst., and Commodore Porter's mortar fleet sailed on the previous day for the south-west pass.

On the 17th, Commodore Farsugets fleet of gunboats were to sail for the same destination.

The French steamer Catinet arrived yesterday afternoon from Havanna, and this vessel, as well as the Gessandi, have taken positions within 200 yards of the Monitor.

Two drummers of one of the regiments at Hampton strayed out to Back river yesterday and were taken prisoners by the rebel cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—All quiet. There has been no Merrimac demonstrations yet.

The steamer Swance arrived from Newbern. All quiet there.

Gen. Burnside has gone to Beaufort, and had taken quiet possession of the place. No resistance whatever was made, and no burning of property.

Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebels, from three to five hundred strong, but they were entirely cut off, and it must soon surrender.

From Island No. 10.

Gen. Pope's Command.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The *Democrat's* Cairo dispatch says the steamer Dickey went down to the fleet yesterday, heavily laden with ordinance, commissary stores, and four fifty-pound navy cannon, taken down for the gunboat Benton. Also, hand grenades, to repel boarding parties.

Persons from New Madrid report that several rebel transports and gunboats came up within range of our Riddle Point batteries on Wednesday, and opened fire, but were compelled to retreat after a short engagement. The Grampus is the only rebel gunboat above our blockade, which is constantly on the alert, watching our movment at New Madrid. It is also said that the rebels have erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent Gen. Pope's command crossing to attack their rear.

CAIRO, March 29.—After a lull the bombardment of Island No. 10 was renewed vigorously yesterday. The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range.

There is nothing important fron Tennessee.

An arrival from Memphis to-day reports general despondency. But little confidence is felt even in the large force concentrating at Corinth.

Skirmish in Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 29.—The notorious brigand Quantril, with 200 of his guerilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. Phillips' regiment of Missouri militia, under Major Foster, at Warrensburg, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish they were driven from town with a loss of nine killed, seventeen wounded and twenty horses captured. Our loss was two killed and nine wounded.

Quantril made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is unknown.

Lieut. Col. Crittenden had left Georgetown with reinforcements for Foster.—Scouting parties of this regiment have captured over 200 kegs of rebel powder in Pettis county, within the past few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Chase means to carry out the principle he announced some time ago: that commerce should follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to treasury agents, collectors and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion, to all places occupied by our troops in the valley States. Applications for permits can be made henceforth direct to the collectors or surveyors of the different ports.

Advices from Manassas states that yesterday the enemy, in large force was driven from the Warrenton Railroad Junction, by Gen. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A reconnoissance was made yesterday by our forces beyond Warrenton Junction. A body of the enemy's cavalry retreated as our troops advanced, and burned the bridge over the Rappahannock. There was some slight skirmishing, but no loss of life or any wounded on our side.

A military department to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Ann Arundel, in Maryland, has been created. Major Gen. Dix, of the U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the department, the headquarters of which are located at Baltimore.

No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the city of New York without reporting to the United States military authorities enlisted with the duty of providing subsistance and transportation in that city. The reports must be made and information obtained at the office No. 79 White street.

The Governor of New York has decided upon the following prices to be charged to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the several regiments from that State now in the field. For articles of cloth hereafter furnished them by the State; the said prices having been fixed from the average cost of the several articles, viz: For each Infantry overcoat, $8,63; do jacket, $5,45; do trousers, $3,50; do fatigue cap, 85 cents; do shoes, pegged, $1,20, do sewed $1,98; do drawers, 57 cts.; do socks, 24 cents; do shirts, 85 cents; blankets, $1,95.

General Curtis's Emancipation Order.

St. Louis, March 31.—Gen. Curtis has issued the following order;

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, March 26, 1862.

"Charles Morton, Hamilton Kenedy, and Alexander Lewis, colored men, formerly slaves, employed in the rebel service, and taken as a contraband of war, are hereby confiscated," and, not being needed for the public servi[illegible] permitted to pass the picket[illegible] northward, without[illegible] are forever eman[illegible] of masters who[illegible] orts to bre[illegible] ys of th[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

Funeral Obsequies of Col. Wm. G. Murray.

The remains of Col. Wm. G. Murray, of the 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed in the battle near Winchester, Va., on Sunday the 23d ult., left Harrisburg for Hollidaysburg at nine o'clock last Friday morning, in a car specially provided for the purpose by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The passengers in the car included the mother, sister, and several near relatives of the deceased; the Joint Legislative Committee, consisting of Messrs. Reilly, Serrill and Kinsey, of the Senate, and Messrs. Banks, Barron and Blanchard, of the House; Capt. Bahan, Lieuts. O'Neal, Burton and Nininger, and a sergeant and two privates, all of the 84th regiment.

At all the principal stations along the road, hundreds of people congregated, anxious to obtain at least a sight of the coffin containing the remains of the deceased Colonel. Particularly was this the case at Altoona.

The arrival of the train here was greeted by the tolling of the bells, the closing of stores and a suspension of business generally. It seemed, indeed, as if the entire population of the place was at the depot, and every countenance bore impress of sorrow, while not a few of the softer sex gave vent to their emotion in sobs and tears.

The train arrived at a point about a mile from Hollidaysburg, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Here a hearse, a large number of vehicles, a brass band, and an immense multitude of our citizens assembled. After some time spent removing the coffin from the car to the hearse, the carriages were filled with the relatives of the deceased, the legislative committee and escort, when a procession was formed under the direction of Col. John Piper and A. F. Osterloh, who acted as Marshals, which proceeded towards town, headed by the brass band playing appropriate music, and followed by an immense concourse of citizens on foot.

The procession entered the town by the principal street, and was received with every manifestation of sorrow by our citizens. All the stores and places of business were closed, the flags at half-mast, and a number of private residences were decorated with appropriate emblems of mourning.

The procession marched directly to the residence of the father-in-law of the deceased, John Dougherty, Esq., where the coffin was removed from the hearse to the house, and the lid opened in order to afford the children of the deceased an opportunity to gaze upon the features of their departed sire. This was truly an affecting and impressive interview, and brought tears to the eyes of every spectator.

After the relatives and immediate friends of the family had obtained a sight of the corpse, the doors of the residence were thrown open to gratify the curiosity of the public with a similar sight, and for nearly two hours there was almost a constant line of people entering the house for this purpose. On Saturday the funeral took place from the residence of Mr. Dougherty.

About 10 o'clock, the coffin, wrapped in an American flag, was removed from the house and placed on a bier in the custody of pall-bearers, shortly after which the funeral cortege began to move in the following order:

MILITARY.

Co. A, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania three months' Volunteers.

Co. E, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania three months' Volunteers.

Harrisburg Committee.

Sergeant of the 84th Regiment bearing the American Flag, draped in mourning.

Escort of 84th Regiment. *Escort of 84th Regiment.*

PALL-BEARERS

WITH THE COFFIN.

Lieut. O'Neal and several officers of the 84th Regiment.

Joint Legislative Committee.

Carriages containing the Relatives of the Deceased.

Citizens on foot.

The cortege proceeded to Catholic church, into[illegible]n. *Tel*

Whi[illegible] the chur[illegible]ards the [illegible] per-

formed the "*Miserere.*" The solemn tread of the pall-bearers, the mournful tones of the organ, the altar draped in mourning, the lighted tapers, produced a feeling of deep reverence and stillness not often experienced. The large building was crowded, and every available space occupied by the friends of the deceased. It seemed to us, on looking over the vast assemblage, that all of our people who had known him in life, had, with one accord, come together to testify their respect for the departed hero. Sorrow was depicted on every countenance. His death seemed to have brought anguish to every heart, and tears to every eye.

The Rev. JOHN WALSH, assisted by the Rev. MITCHELL, of Ebensburg, and TWIGGS, of Altoona, performed the solemn and impressive service of High Mass, as prescribed by the Catholic ritual for such occasions. After the service was concluded, the Rev. Walsh, long the pastor of the deceased, read the 13th chapter of Romans, and then delivered a most beautiful and appropriate address on the life and character of the deceased.

During this address, the speaker was often interrupted by the audience, whose sorrow broke forth in audible sobs. There was scarcely a dry eye among the hundreds of his listeners.

We are sorry that circumstances have prevented us from securing the address for publication in full. As it is, we can only furnish our readers with a short abstract of it, as jotted down by us at the time.

The Rev. gentleman said that since Col. MURRAY's death, he had casually remarked that he was a "Good citizen, a brave soldier, and sincere Christian." In speaking of him to-day, he should take this remark for his text. Man said he is a social being. God ordained that we should live in communities, in States and nations—thus arose the duties of the citizen. It became the duty of every member of society to aid in maintaning its organization, to assist in preserving its government. It was the duty of every good citizen to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and to be obedient to its magistrates. Col. Murray was, in every respect, the good citizen. Who more alive to the interests of society than he? Who more strict in the observance of its laws, or who more prompt to aid in enforcing them? He loved his country, and its institutions. He was a friend of order. In him, anarchy found a bitter foe, but good government the warmest of friends.

Our community misses him as a citizen; the great State of Pennsylvania misses him, and has testified how great is that loss, by sending here a committee of her Legislature to attend his body to its last resting place.

But Col. Murray was a brave soldier. At the call of the President, he buckled on his sword to defend the best Government on earth, and to uphold the freest flag that floats. His bravery did not display itself in boastings. He spoke not of his own deeds; yet, for all he was a brave, dauntless, fearless man. He was only afraid to do wrong, but he was courageous in defence of the right. He left his quiet, happy home, those he loved, and to whom he was dear; he left the community where he was highly esteemed, and where he had long occupied an honored place, to risk the disease of the camp, to join in the toilsome march, to share the fatigues, the privations, and hardships of our army; to participate in the horrid strife, to mingle in the carnage of the battle-field. He did this, not that he loved war—ah, no! his peaceful nature delighted not in strife. His warm, loving heart would bleed at the sight of human misery. But he was a patriot. He went forth to battle for his country, whose very existence was in danger from an unnatural rebellion. When his country needed his services, Col. Murray was not the man to hesitate, whatever might be the pain or loss to himself.—However great the sacrifice, he faltered not. His was no selfish nature. He fell where, knowing him as I did, I expected him to fall—at the head of his regiment, in the front of the battle, with his face to the foe. His last words to his gallant band were: "Forward to the charge," and as he fell over in death, the name of that Being whom he served, "My GOD," lingered on his lips.

The cold form of the good citizen and the brave soldier lies before us, but there is another character in which to view Col. MURRAY, above and beyond either. *He was a sincere Christian.* Ah! my friends, I know what I say. For fourteen years was I his pastor and spiritual father; to me he made known his heart.—For fourteen years have I witnessed him in his public life and private relations, and I tell you what I know, when I say Col. MURRAY was a sincere Christian.

As a husband, he devotedly loved the faithful wife who has gone before him; to her he was ever constant and kind, and their love grew stronger with years. I have seldom witnessed such mutual love and respect as theirs. As a father, how faithful in his duties. He trained his little ones in the fear of God, and, how those children loved and revered their parent! On no others does the crushing blow fall so heavily as upon them. It was but the day before yesterday (and I shall never forget the heart-touching and child-like appeal) that those little orphans came to me, and asked me to pray for their dear papa, who was gone. Oh! my friends, here was the evidence of the Christian father's training.

To the poor, Col. MURRAY's heart was always open; through his long public career, how kind and friendly to them; his liberal hand supplied their wants, his Christian charity was ever ready to relieve their sufferings. Col. Murray could have had but few or no enemies; he himself was an enemy to no one—hatred found no place in his bosom.

Let me read to you, my friends, a short extract from a letter written by him to his family, a few days before his death: "Give my kind regards to all inquirers, both friend and foe." Oh! is not here displayed the sincere Christian man?—Far from his home, in the midst of the turmoil and excitement of an army, his loving heart still asks to be remembered to "friend and foe." But let me read a little further: "I partook of the Holy Communion at Cumberland, last Sunday." Though in the performance of his arduous duties as a commander—though surrounded with all the busy scenes of war, he forgets not his Christian duties. Yes, my friends, Col. Murray was a sincere Christian.

Perhaps, my friends, I have been somewhat impetuous and earnest. If so, forgive me. But I could not be otherwise, when I see before me the body of him I loved, and who loved me—when I think of the loss his family, the church, and his country have sustained, but let us all still remember that our loss is his gain."

We cannot attempt to give the words of the eloquent address of the Rev. gentleman. All felt that they were the utterances of a sincere friend, who, above all others, was best qualified to speak of the virtues of the departed.

From the church the funeral cortege proceeded to the Catholic grave-yard, where, after some further religious ceremonies, performed by Rev. Mr. Walsh, the body was finally deposited in its last resting place, amidst the tears of his friends and relatives, and the profound grief of the assembled multitude.

A salute, fired over the grave by Co. A, of the Third Pennsylvania three months' volunteers, concluded the funeral ceremonies, and the vast multitude of people disappeared from the scene.

Funeral of Capt. P. Gallagher.

The Funeral of Capt. P. Gallagher, whose death we mentioned last week, took place on Sunday from the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. The body was taken there for the convenience of the immense crowd that were assembled to pay their last tribute of respect. Religious services were performed by the Revs. D. H. Barron and Shindle. The body was laid out in state, the coffin and room being ornamented with flags. The corpse was in a state of remarkably good preservation, and the face bore a natural and serene expression. He had apparently died without a pang or a regret.

The relations and friends having taken leave of the deceased, the coffin was closed, put upon the hearse and covered with an American flag. The very long concourse of people then followed the coffin to the Presbyterian burying ground below town. Although the ground was covered to the depth of two inches with snow and hail, hundreds marched on to witness the placing of the corpse in the ground.

Capt. Gallagher left, in addition to the family heretofore mentioned by us, a lone sister, without a relation or friend, to mourn the loss of one who was not only a brother to her but a father and supporter. May she and his wife and children console themselves with the assurance that He who rules all things rules for the best.

GEORGE JUNKIN, son of the Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, formerly of this place, was taken prisoner by the Union army at the battle near Winchester, on the 23d ult. He is confined in Baltimore.

☞ The Legislature of this State has passed a joint resolution to adjourn on Friday next.

OLD MRS. CALDWELL, of the *Register*, seems to be pitching into us this week. We confidently expect that the *Register* will finally become a readable paper; that is, if we can find time to stir it up occasionally. In the meantime, "GRANNY," just answer those little questions about HALL, which we put to you in our last. You can then devote as much time to us, personally, as suits you.

"Charge, Chester, charge!
On, 'GRANNY,' on!"

☞ The *Altoona Tribune* speaks of an effort being made to have the postmaster of that place removed. We are at a loss to know what the *Tribune* means by such digs at the Altoona postmaster. We don't think they will make much by it.

☞ The snow-storm of Saturday and Sunday last, has passed away without doing any injury to the fruit in this neighborhood, we believe.

Terrible Accident in Philadelphia--Six Persons Killed and Fifty Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 29, 1862.

The pyrotechnic factory of Prof. Jackson on Tenth and Reed streets, was totally demolished by explosion this morning. Five or six employees, including a son of Jackson, were blown to fragments, one head being found two squares off. Ten or twelve others were shockingly burned, and were removed to the hospital. They were mostly boys and girls.

Jackson had a large government contract of filling cartridges. The number found was much larger than supposed. Three men, three boys and fifteen girls were removed to the hospital, and twenty-three others, including a daughter of Jackson, were removed to houses in the vicinity of the calamity, where their injuries were attended to. Among the latter were Samuel Curtin and his three sisters, all were badly injured. There were fifty girls and twenty four boys and men employed in the factory.

THE BRAVERY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS—engaged in the battle of Winchester is amply shown by the sad record of their fearful losses. Though but small portions of the 84th and 110th regiments were present, the number of wounded in each of them was larger than any full regiment on the ground. A correspondent of the Herald, in discribing the battle, says:

"The loss on our side was heaviest in the 84th Pennsylvania Regiment. Of five companies of three hundred men, in all engaged, they lost Col. Murray, as dashing and as brave an officer as ever drew a sword; one captain, one lieutenant, twenty three privates and non commissioned officers killed, and sixty three wounded.

We rejoice to notice that the official statement reports a smaller number killed and wounded among this devoted band of heroes' but it still records a frightful loss, and proves but too painfully that they lavishly poured out there blood in defense of their holy cause.

When coming generations read the history of this third great war of the Republic, which is fought for the Union and integrity of the nation, as the first two were fought to achieve and maintain its independence, it will be fully shown that our sons were not laggards in hastening to rally round their cherished banner, and that in the field they were ever ready to sustain the honor of their noble commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Line is a still more important portion of the Federal army now than it was in the days of the Revolution, or in the war with Mexico.—

In all the privations, trials, and perils of our brave sons, our whole loyal population feel the most intense interest. Though the latter cannot, in person, share the sufferings and dangers of the former, their hearts and sympathies are with them in all their long marches, exposure, and terrific struggles, rejoicing over their triumphs, mourning over their losses, regretting their hardships, as sincerily and deeply as if the closet ties of consanguinity welded them together in one great family.—*Press.*

MURDERER AT LARGE—$100 REWARD.

A man named John Ansley was murdered near Darlington, Beaver county, on Wednesday, a young man named Eli Sheets was soon after apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He was taken to Darlington station, in custody of an officer, who was about to convey him to Beaver jail, when he succeeded in making his escape. It was supposed that he would take the first train east, at some of the obscure stations on the road; and if he did so, he may now be in this vicinity.

He is said to be twenty years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, rather a square and heavy built, and of fair complexion. He had a mark below the left eye, as if he had been struck. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his arrest and delivery at Beaver jail, or for such information as will lead to his arrest.

Letters may be addressed to the sheriff of Beaver county, or to Dr. Ross, at Darlington.—*Har. Tel.*

Another Train Captured.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says that Gen. Buell has assumed the command of our forces, and at the latest advices was within fifteen miles of Cornith.

Morgans rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville road on Friday. Col. Curtin Pope, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a few other Federal officers. The locomotive ran into a ditch, and the cars were destroyed.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, April 3, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,10@1,15
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	45
OATS—per bushel,	30
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	50
BUTTER—per pound,	12
EGGS—per dozen,	10
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

MARRIED.

On the 25th February, by Rev. John Moore, of Williamsburg, Pa., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. PETER BOWMAN and Miss MARGARET ANN LONG, daughter of George Long, Esq., all of Yellow Creek, Bedford county, Pa.

By the same, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Summit Farm, Mr. WM. D. REED, of Huntingdon, to Miss MARY CLARK, daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Canoe Valley, Blair county.

By the same, on the 27th ult., at Yellow Creek, Bedford county, Pa., Mr. JAS. B. HEFFNER to Miss ELIZA JANE LONG, daughter of Geo. Long, Esq.

On Tuesday the 1st inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Feihtner, Mr. WILLIAM T. SIMONTON, of Allegheny township, to Miss REBECCA JANE YINGLING, of Juniata township.

DIED.

At the house of Mrs. Margaret Wilt, in Juniata township, on the 29th of March, Mrs. SUSANNAH MARIA REFFNER, aged 25 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The Trust Account of John Lingafelt, Assignee of Thomas L. McNamara.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-mentioned account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and that the same will be confirmed and allowed on the fourth Monday (and 28th day) of April next, unless cause be shown why the same should not be confirmed and allowed.

A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

April 4, 1862-4t.

TAKE NOTICE than an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania to grant a Pardon to Benedict Stevens, who was convicted on two indictments in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair county, at April Term, 1855, of Arson, and sentenced to serve six years on each indictment, in the Western Penitentiary. [April 4-3t;pd.

The best Work on HEALTH AND LONG LIFE PUBLISHED.

One volume, 125 pp., Royal 12mo.

Guide to Health and Long Life:

Or, What to Eat, Drink and Avoid.

WHAT Exercise to take; how to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites; and the general conduct of Life, whereby Health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable old age attained; that at last, when our career is concluded, we may

"Like ripe fruit; drop
Into our mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which is added a popular exposition of Liesig's Theory of Life, Health and Disease. By ROBERT JAMES CULVERWELL, M. D.

GEO. EDW'D. SEARS,
181 William street, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JACOB H. BARNDOLLAR, dec'd. The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of E. Hammond, Esq., Administrator of Jacob H. Barndollar, late of Martinsburg, Blair county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 3d day of April next, at his office in Hollidaysburg, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, or forever after be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

mh 21:3t AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,
Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Spring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

JUST RECEIVED.—Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, for sale at very low prices, by [March 7] LLOYD & HENRY.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS for building *Three County Bridges*, will be received by the County Commissioners, at their office in Hollidaysburg, up to sundown of

MONDAY, THE 14th DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at the following places, to wit: One at Leamersville, in Freedom township; one near Isenberg's Mill, in Frankstown township; and one at Bell's Mills, in Antis township. They are to be of the kind known as the "*Burr Patent* Arched Bridge," the plans and specifications of which, adopted by the Board and filed in their office, may be seen at any time by all persons interested. By order of the Board,

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

Hollidaysburg, March 28.

PENNA. STATE CONVENTION.

To Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers, and Friends of the Sabbath-School Cause in the State of Pennsylvania.

DEAR BRETHREN: At a meeting of the Philadelphia Sabbath School Association, in the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth church, Feb. 17, 1862, it was unanimously resolved to hold a

STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION

At the City of Philadelphia,

On Wednesday, May 28th, 1862,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the 1st "INDEPENDENT CHURCH,"

BROAD STREET, BELOW PINE.

The object of the Convention is in brief:

First. To obtain an accurate view and survey of the State in its Sabbath School aspects.

Second. To devise ways and means by which to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the Sabbath Schools; reach the destitutions, and increase the general interest.

Each and all of you are most earnestly and respectfully requested to co-operate with us in these objects, and we particularly request,

1. Your presence in the Convention at Philadelphia. Bring your pastor with you, if possible.

2. Gather up and send us by mail, without delay, all the well ascertained statistics bearing on this subject, and especially the condition and destitution of the schools in your town and county.

3. Fill the blanks in the annexed statistical table as nearly accurate as possible, and forward it to us by mail, with as little delay as practicable.

4. Appoint at least one delegate to represent your school in the Convention, and report to us by May 1.

A general and earnest invitation is extended to all the friends of the Sabbath School cause to attend; but it is specially desired and expected, that each Sabbath School will be represented by at least one delegate. Send your best men, brethren, to this important Convention.

Excursion tickets will be issued, at half fare, to delegates on starting by the following railroads: Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Reading, North Pennsylvania, and Cumberland Valley.

Liberal arrangements will be made for the entertainment of delegates; and to enable this to be done in a suitable manner, it is particularly requested that delegates should inform the Committee, at an early date, of their appointment and expected attendance at the Convention.

Delegates will please report themselves, on their arrival, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street.

All communications should be addressed "To the Committee on State Sunday-School Convention, Box No. 620. Philadelphia P. O."

JAMES POLLOCK,
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN M. HARPER
P. B. SIMONS,
JOHN A. NEFF,
L. L. HOUPT.
Committee.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Name and location of school.
When organized?
Name of superintendent.
How many teachers?
How many scholars?
Average attendance.
How many scholars converted since the organization?
How many Bible-classes?
Do you hold a teacher's meeting?
Do you support a mission-school?
Do you hold a monthly Sunday-school concert?
Do you hold one or two sessions?
Number of volumes in library.
How many of the teachers were once scholars in Sunday-schools?
Contributions to Christian and benevolent objects the past year.
What proportion of the children in your community are in Sunday-schools? March, 28.

Pocket Book Lost--$5 Reward.

THE subscriber lost his Pocket Book in Altoona, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. It contained Peter Bradley's single bill for $48, (of whom John R. Vaughn is administrator); Philip Dempsey's for $29,25, and James Warren's for $50, all with bail, all dated 22d March, 1861. The owners are notified not to pay the said single bills to any other person than the subscriber. Also, a $1 note on the Waynesburg Bank, and a receipt for 19½ bushels wheat delivered at Walker's Mill, and some other papers. It was a small, old leather pocket book. Any person returning the book and its contents to this office, will receive $5 reward.

March 21:3tpd ABRAHAM RUSS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas B. Lloyd and Samuel E. Henry has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account will call and settle the same with Henry Lloyd or Samuel E. Henry, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

THOMAS B. LLOYD,
SAML E. HENRY.

Hollidaysburg, March 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving notice that they have this day entered into partnership in the Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Forwarding and Commission business, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, where they will be glad to see all their friends.

HENRY LLOYD,
SAMUEL E. HENRY.

Hollidaysburg, March 12, 1862.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

TAX BILL.

Mr. STEVENS. I move that the rules be suspended, and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the tax bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. I ask the gentleman to withdraw that motion until we dispose of the pending. I will call the previous question on it.

Mr. STEVENS. I cannot withdraw the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

So the rules were suspended; and the House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,(Mr. COLFAX in the chair,)and resumed the consideration of the special order, being the bill of the House (No 312) to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt.

The CHAIRMAN stated that when the committee rose yesterday they were engaged in the consideration of the twentieth section, to which the following amendment was pending, moved by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. WHITE:]

Strike out the words "after the receipt of the collection list," and insert in lieu thereof the word "thereafter," so that it will read:

With respect to persons who shall not attend according to such notifications, and such as are liable to pay duties or taxes at any other time or times, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the duties or taxes payable by such persons, which application shall be made within twenty days thereafter.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana. I do not know what the Committee of Ways and Means think in regard to the number of deputies that each will have to employ. As the bill now stands, each collector within ten days after he recieves his list from the assessor, will be obliged to advertise that assessment district. On the motion of the gentleman from Indiana, it has been amended so as to read, within not less than ten days after the notice. As I stated before this is impossible, and I am now searching for some mode which will make it practical to carry into execution this bill. The people of the West are much accustomed to taxation. I think that only a very few articles of houshold property are enumerated in annual assessments. As I understand the bill, licenses are to be applied for the month of May. Whether the bill contemplates that licences may be applied for for other purposes, I do not know, but at all events, the list of licenses which the assessor is to furnish in the month of May and the list of articles of household property are all the lists which he has to furnish.

Now the time for that purpose is too short, for it is an onerous duty, and requires the collector to call at the House of the party assessed. I doubt the wisdom of that provision. It can be done in populous cities, but it would be inconvenient if not impracticable at the West: and every person knows what he has to pay, it should be his duty to call upon the collector or upon his deputy.

I would not object to withdrawing my amendment, and leaving it to the Committee of Ways and Means to make this section as it should be. To the amendment of my colleague, postponing the call ten days, there should have been added another provision, that it should not be more than twenty days; and then, as at the expiration of that time the collector has to call at the house, I propose by my amendment to give him twenty days to do it in.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. I think it unfortunate that the amendment first proposed in reference to this matter was adopted by the committee. It is apparent that some time must be fixed when this tax shall be paid. Now, the objection that persons will not be ready within ten days might well apply to any other point as to that point of time. If persons are not ready at the time named in the bill, and further time is given to them, they will be just as unready then as at the time appointed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be better that no further amendment should be adopted, and that we should make the bill correspond to this amendment, and that when the bill comes before the House we should reject the words, 'not less than ten days, allow the bill to stand as it was originally,' within ten days."

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania. I offered yesterday an amendment to this twentieth section, and I now renew it. It is to strike out in line sixty-two, after the word "profession," the words "or any other articles exempted from distress on execution by the laws of any State." I propose the amendment because I think this provision comes directly in conflict with the constitutional provision—that relating to internal taxes—which reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

I think this clause of the bill, as it stands, comes in conflict with that provision. The Constitution contemplates uniformity not only in the assessment of taxes, but in their mode and manner of their collection. Now I understand that this bill has been amended so as to exempt from its provisions articles exempt from levy, seizure, and sale for taxes in the different States. If there was a uniformity in the different States in this regard, the bill would be well enough. But that uniformity does not exist. It was stated by a gentleman yesterday that in his State the articles exempt from levy and sale for taxes are the same as those exempt from levy and sale under execution. I dare say you will find different provisions in different States in that regard. In Pennsylvania we do not exempt any property from sale for taxes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I asked a gentlemen from Ohio the other day whether he knew of any State which exempts any property from sale for the payment of taxes. If the bill be amended by inserting in line sixty three, after the word "execution," the words, "for taxes," it would operate in this way: It would exempt property from restraint for taxes in one State which would not be exempt in another State. I think the whole proviso should be stricken out, or that we should specify the articles to be exempt.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvana. I was going to say that in Pennsylvania we exempt property to the amount of $300 from execution, while we make no exemption from the payment of taxes. The result of the provision will be that you can reach every dollar of property of a citizen of Pennsylvania for the purpose of paying taxes, while in other States, where exemption is allowed, you can only press the collection to a certain extent. Then it is not uniform. We can adopt but one of two courses—either specially designate a schedule of articles to be exempt from levy and sale for taxes, or to strike out this proviso altogether. I prefer the latter course. I think it better to pass a tax bill without any exemption whatever. I am inclined to think that the adoption of any exemption law will be found to embarrass the execution of the law. We all know that these exemption laws give rise to nice questions of litigation. If I supposed that no exception would operate as a hardship to the poor, I might think differently about the matter, but I do not think it will. It will be observed that this bill very seldom reaches the poor man. They have very little to do with it. The tax is collected mostly from the manufacturers.

The bill very properly, I think, adopts the indirect system of taxation.

Mr. STEVENS. I had thought this morning of offering an amendment of this kind, and I will offer it now as an amendment to the amendment of my colleague,

I intended to move to strike out all between the word 'profession,' and the word "beasts." That, I believe, has already been stricken out, and I now move to insert, after the word "profession," the words "one cow, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family," so as to make the articles exempt specific.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that all of the section from and including the words "beasts of the plow," has been stricken out.

Mr. STEVENS. And I now propose to make the articles exempt specific.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I would state that a plow beast is as necessary as a cow, and a plow as necessary as anything else.—Many other articles also are as necessary as a cow. I think we had better exempt no property at all, or provide a complete schedule of exempt articles.

Mr. STEVENS. Well, my amendment proposes a schedule. Those that have a couple of horses can afford to pay a small tax, and I think it is only the poor man with one cow who should be exempt.

Mr. WALTON, of Maine. I would like to inquire what the poor man with one cow would have to pay under this bill? Does the gentleman know of anything upon which he would be taxed under this bill?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, I do not know.

Mr. WALTON, of Maine. It would be a very small tax indeed.

Mr. STEVENS. It will be very small, I know.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. I am willing to accept the amendment of my colleague.

Mr. STEVENS. After the words "used by the owner thereof," insert the words, "one cow, arms, or household furniture or apparel necessary for a family."

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. I accept that modification of my amendment.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

THE SOLDIERS AT PORT ROYAL.—Here is a bit from the Savannah *News:* "It is reported that our Yankee invaders at Port Royal are going rapidly forward with the establishment of their colony, which they call New South We see it stated that they already have a steam saw-mill at work.

We shall not be surprised to hear that they have a clock factory in operation in the course of a few weeks, and that they have set the contrabands to raising 'garden sas' for the supply of the New York and Boston markets.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Attorney General had decided that all disabled soldiers of the three years or war men act were entitled to invalid pensions under the act of July 22, 1861; and that all disabled three month soldiers called into the service under the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, are entitled to pensions under the act of 1802 and 1816. He also decides that there is no law giving pensions to widows and orphans of diseased soldiers of the present war.

☞An Irish soldier called out to his companions:

"Hello! Pat, I have just taken a prisoner."

"Bring him along, then; bring him along."

"He won't come."

"Then come yourself."

"He won't let me."

☞An Indian out West was heard to make the following remark, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies;

"Ugh; much wigwam."

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR *PRESERVING THE TEETH,* **Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND** Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster(large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

The Infalliable Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excresence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb, 28, 1862–3 mo.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County,

Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment.

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb. 28, 1862–3 mo.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

References:

Governo A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61–6m

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

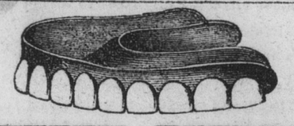
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,

Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,

Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner,* these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg,* and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,

Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.–tf

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A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for rent on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg. Inquire of Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. THE EDITOR.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mail or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,

120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,

412 Broadway, New York,

Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d, 1862. 3mos.]

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.

Inquire at this office.

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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